

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Friday, November 1, 1745.

EDINBURGH, November 1.

WEDNESDAY last his Grace the Duke of Athole came to the Palace of Holyroodhouse, and kissed the Prince's Hand. That Night most of the Train, Ammunition, and the whole Money that came by the three first Ships from France, arrived in the Neighbourhood of this City, and the rest is advancing. There came along 600 of the Athole-men, 9 British Officers, Mr. James Grant chief Engineer and Director of the Ordnance, 12 Gunners, Matrosses, &c.

There is a great Body of Troops still posted at Alloa, and on this Side of the Forth, in order to maintain the Passage of the River, as there are still 7000 Men to come up from the North and West.

Wednesday Colonel Stuart of Grantully's Regiment from Perthshire joined the Scots Army here.

A Spanish Ship with Money, Ammunition, Mortars, and other Military Stores, arrived the Close of last Week in the West Highlands; so that the Forces coming from that Country must wait to conduct the same to the Army.

Wednesday, being the 30th of October, the Castle fired a great many Cannon, some of which were load with Cartridge Shot.

Admiral Bng, in the Gloucester Man of War, turned out all his Colours and made a great Shew; and in the Afternoon the Hazard Sloop of War set Sail, and made up close to the Harbour of Leith, as if intending to cannonade the Place; but observing the Ogilvies of the Braes of Angus on Duty and alert, the retired, expecting rough Treatment.

We have to add, since our last, more of the Barbarities committed by the Castle: For on Wednesday last, about 11 o'clock Forenoon, as Sir Robert Myreton of Gogar, with a single Servant, were passing through the Grass-market from his own House, about his lawful Affairs in this Place, was fired upon from the Castle of Edinburgh by several repeated Shots, and had his Horse killed under him; so that he narrowly escaped with his Life. At the same time there was not the least Disturbance in the Grass-market by Highlanders, or any of the Prince's Army. This wanton, or rather cruel Proceeding of the Commanders in the Castle, strikes a Terror into the whole Neighbourhood.

Last Night the Prince set out from hence for Pinky, attended by his Guards, and a large Body of his Troops.

We have certain Accounts from Montrose of the Arrival of another Ship at that Port from France, larger than any of the former; laden with Arms, Money, &c. for the Prince's Army.

Leith, Nov. 1. Tuesday last came into this Road the — of Inverkeithing, Capt. Charles Greig, from Petersburg, with Hemp, Flax, &c. for this Place. The Sailors of said Ship upon seeing so many Men of War in the Road, took their Long-boat, to save themselves from being pressed, which would certainly have happened, being close pursued by one of their Barges, had not a Party of the brave Camerons luckily prevented it, by running up to the Shoulders into the Water, and distributing a Share of what they had reserved after the Battle of Gladsimir. On Wednesday's Night the Hazard's Barge, with 9 Men who had been pressed, instead of waiting of their Captain, who was then aboard another Ship, made a Shift to get ashore at Newhaven, and all fled after landing, except two who are now in Custody.

Memoirs of the Viscount of Dundee continued.

This James Carmichael of Little Blackburn, some Years after he was married, got two Women with Child, and when they told him of their Misfortunes, he appointed them separately to meet him at a private Place, where he murdered them both, and threw them into a Coal-pit. Some Weeks afterwards he fell sick, and confessed the Murder both of the Captains and the Women, and gave his Confession in Writing under his Hand. Afterwards he recovered, and lived many Years in King William's Reign, without ever being questioned for the Murders, because he was a holy Brother.

At Bella-path near Cumlock, in the Shire of Air, the Whigs took one Houston a Prisoner, from a small Party of Horse, commanded by Mr. James Affleck and killed three of his Party. And to foment our Rebellions in Scotland, much about the time these Murders were committed,

Argyle sailed from Ulye in Holland on the 2d of May 1685, with three Ships, one of 30, one of 12, and one of 6 Guns, and 20 Boats. On the 5th of May he appeared before the Isles of Orkney, and sent his Stewart, Mr. Spence, and his Chyrurgeon ashore, who were both apprehended by the Inhabitants, and sent Prisoners to the Privy Council at Edinburgh. Argyle not finding the Encouragement in the Orkney and other Islands, and in the North of Scotland, he expected, sailed to the Western Parts of that Kingdom, and landed at Dunstaffage Castle in Lorn, where he left a strong Garrison, and marched further into the Country, and there he published his rebellious Declarations and Manifestos, which no Man took Notice of but his own Friends and Followers. Afterwards he marched into Kintyre with three Troops of Horse, and about 8000 Foot, and from thence to Tarbag, where he was joined by 200 Isla Men: His Ships and Boats came round, and were attending his Orders

in the Offing of Kintyre: There he went aboard, and sailed to the Isle of Bute; where he himself landed, and marched to Rothsey in the Isle of Bute; and finding no Encouragement, returned to his Ships, and sailed to Cowel in Argyleshire, designing to bring in his Ships to Lochfin: But hearing of two of the King's Men of War, viz. King's-Fisher and the Falcon, coming about in Search of his Ships, he fortified a small Castle called Allengreg, and an adjacent Rock, in which he put his Arms, Ammunition and Artillery, and left 150 Men to defend the Castle and Ships, and then marched to the Head of Lochfin.

On the 11th of June, the Marquis of Athole having 300 of the King's Troops, under his Command, engaged about 400 Foot, and 100 Horse of Argyle's Rebels, killed many of them, and put them to the Rout, which obliged Argyle to make a Counter-march to Allengreg Castle, where he stayed till the 15th of June: Then he marched with about 6000 Men to Lenox in Dumbarton Shire, and thence to Kellern, within 4 Miles of Dumbarton, where my Lord Dumbarton, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Troops, was within 3 Miles of Argyle's Army: And Argyle seeing Dumbarton's Army so numerous and well marshalled, at Night made Fires over all his Camp, and by the Light of them, decamped and dispersed all his People to their respective Habitations; and never any of them appeared in a Body again, except about 150, commanded by Sir John Cochran, posted within Stone Walls at Muirdyke, where they were attacked by Lord Ross, who commanded 100 Horse and Dragoons: In the Attack, my Lord Ross lost Captain Cleveland, and 6 or 7 Dragoons, but killed many of the Rebels, and put them to a total Rout; and this was all the Loss that Scotland suffered by Argyle's Invasion. His Lordship was taken by a private Trooper in the Water of Inchinnin, brought Prisoner to Glasgow, and from thence to Edinburgh, by a Party of the King's Horse Guards, and the Mid-Idonian Gentlemen. They made his Lordship come out of his Coach at the Water-Gate, and with a Halter about his Neck, led by the Hangman, walk up the Canongate, High-town, and in to the Castle; and on the 1st of June, his Lordship was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh.

All this Time my Lord Dundee was on the Borders of Scotland, with some Troops of Horse, to prevent all Insurrections and Communications between Monmouth and Argyle, and there is nothing more worthy our Observation transacted in Scotland, during King James's Reign, till the Revolution, when the Scots Troops marched into England: But after the Dissolution of King James's Army on Salisbury Plain, he returned back to Scotland, where the Convention of Estates sat at Edinburgh.

Nov. 9th 1688, The Whigs in the West of Scotland, without any Commission or Order, came in Herds to Edinburgh, to guard the Convention; and not being unprovided of their essential Qualities, Malice and Revenge; no Man that had served in King Charles II. or King James's Reigns, was safe in the Streets. These Things, with some other Proceedings of the Convention, and private Designs against my Lord Viscount Dundee, obliged his Lordship to leave the Convention and City of Edinburgh.

burgh: He took about 30 Horse with him, and went down Leithwynd, and along the Way, called the Langgate. He halted his Party over against the Castle, near the West-kirk, and went by himself up to the Castle-Wall, where he had half an Hour's Conference with his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and afterwards returned to his Party, and that Night went to Linlithgow. What Discourse his Grace the Duke of Gordon and Dundee had together, is not known to many; but it is evident, from the Consequences of Dundee's Affairs in the Highlands, that if his Grace had left the Government of the Castle to his Lieutenant Governor Windram, and gone to the Highlands with my Lord Dundee, and there raised his Clans, it would have tended more to King James's Interest. But Men of great Estates do not like to run great Hazards.

Dundee went to Linlithgow the first Night, after he left Edinburgh; and the next Day he passed Stirling Bridge, and went to his own House at Didupp, near Dundee, where he stayed some Days. Afterward he was pursued by General Mackay, with 15 Troops of Horse, through Perthshire, Angus, Aberdeenshire, Buchan, Banff, Murray and Nairn; and on the first of May 1689, Dundee, with 150 Horse, joined Macdonald of Keappoch, who lay before Inverness with 900 Men, forcing them to perform their Allegiance to King James, who eight Days before my Lord's Arrival, had proclaimed the Prince of Orange King; and for some other unneighbourly Practices of the Town of Inverness, and the Mackintoshes, against Keappoch's People, when he and his Brother were in Ireland with King James. But Family Quarrels being no Part of my History, I decline them.

The Town of Inverness gave Keappoch 2000 Dollars to be gone: Dundee mildly composed all their Disputes, and shewed himself so generous a Peace-maker, that he gave his Bond for the Money. Afterwards Dundee sent friendly for Mackintosh, to reconcile him and Keappoch together, who denied coming to his Lordship, though they were Relations. Upon which, Dundee ordered Keappoch to drive away Mackintosh's Cattle, some of which were kept for the Service of the Army, and the rest were sent to Keappoch's Tenants. Then Dundee marched to Keappoch, and stayed six Weeks; and from thence, privately, with 150 Horse, to Perth, where early in the Morning he took the Lairds of Blair and Pogg Prisoners, 30 Horses and 9000 Marks of the King's Cobs and Excise. Then he marched to Dundee, where the Citizens shut the Gates, and denied him Entrance. From thence he went to his own House Diddup two Miles from Dundee, and tarried two Nights with his Lady. He returned to Keappoch, where he remained 6 Weeks; and from thence marched with 1500 Foot and 200 Horse to Badenoch, against General Mackay, and the Laird of Grant, who had about 6000 Men, and chased them Day and Night till they past Strathbogy, where he encamped three Days at Edinglassy. On the fourth Day he received Intelligence, that Sir John Laner's Regiment of Horse, a Regiment of Dragoons, Ramsay's Regiment, and other two Regiments of Foot, had joined General Mackay, which obliged him to retreat to Keappoch, where he remained 6 Weeks, till he was joined by the honourable Sir Donald of the Isles, with 500 Men, who

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by Reason of an Indisposition, was obliged to return home, but left his Son young Sir Donald, with my Lord Dundee. Then his Lordship appointed all the Clans, with their Friends and Followers, to meet him at the Blair of Athole the next Tuesday, and that himself, the honourable Sir Alexander Macdonald of Glengary, Sir John Maclane, young Sir Donald of the Isles, the Captain of Clan Ronald, and Sir Hugh Cameron of Lochell, would go and raise the Badenoch and Athole Men against that Day; but his Lordship marched to Dalnamin, in the Braes of Athole, on Tuesday Night, hearing that General Mackay was come to Perth, which obliged his Lordship to hasten his March to the Blair of Athole, where he arrived on Saturday the 13th of June 1689 at 12 o'Clock. In the Afternoon his Lordship's Spies returned, and told him that General Mackay with his Army, consisting of 9 Regiments of Foot, and 2 Troops of Horse, were marching through the Pass of Gillicrankie; on hearing that Intelligence, my Lord Dundee immediately marched his Army, consisting of 1800 Foot and 45 Horse, to the Hills on the North-side of the Water Tumble, where General Mackay's Army appeared to be marshalled in one Line, and three Men in a File, in a young bushy Wood, having a Plain before them, and a Plain at the Foot of the little Hills behind them, near the River Tumble.

The Clans earnestly intreated Dundee not to engage in Person, and told his Lordship their Method of Fighting was quite different from that of Regular Troops; Again desired him to consider, that if he should be killed, King James's Interest would be lost in Scotland; But no Argument could dissuade him from engaging at the Head of his Troops. General Mackay's Army out-winged Dundee's near a Quarter of a Mile, which obliged the Clans to leave large Intervals between each Clan, and by declining towards the Wings, they wanted Troops to charge the Centre, where a Detachment of Leslie's and Hastings's English Regiments were. The Highlanders threw away their Plaids, Haversacks, and all other Unnecessaries, and marched resolutely and deliberately in their Shirts and Doublets, with their Fusils, Swords, Targets and Pistols ready, down the Hill on the Enemy, and received Mackay's third Fire before they pierced his Line, in which many of the Highland Army fell, particularly the Lord Viscount Dundee, their General; the Terror of the Whigs, the Supporter of King James, and the Glory of his Country. Then the Highlanders fired, threw down their Fusils, rushed in upon the Enemy, with Sword, Target and Pistol, who did not maintain their Ground two Minutes after the Highlanders were among them; and I dare be bold to say, there were scarce ever such Strokes given in Europe, as were given that Day by the Highlanders. Many of General Mackay's Officers and Soldiers were cut down through the Skull and Neck to the very Breasts; others had Skulls cut off above their Ears like Night-caps; some Soldiers had both their Bodies and Cross-belts cut through at one Blow; Pikes and small Swords were cut like Willows; and whoever doubts of this, may consult the Witnesses of the Tragedy.

The Detachments of Hastings's and Leslie's Regiments maintained their Ground till it was Night, because Dun-

dee wanted Troops to charge them, and as they marched through the Pass of Gillicrankie, they were so furiously attacked by the Athole men on the Front, and by the Highlanders that had been in the Battle, on the Rear, that every Man of them were either taken Prisoners or killed.

In the Battle the Highlanders, besides their unparalleled General Dundee, lost the brave Pitcur, who like a moving Castle in the Shape of a Man, threw Fire and Sword on all Sides against his Enemy, Colonel Gilbert Ramsay, Macdonald of Largo, his Tutor and all his Family, Glengary's Brother, and many of his Relations, and five Cousin Germans of Sir Donald of the Isles, with many private Highlanders.

General Mackay lost his Brother Colonel Mackay, Colonel Balfour, with about 2000 Officers and Soldiers, and was beat quite out of the Field, himself very narrowly escaping with about 20 Horse.

After the Battle, Dundee's and Pitcur's Corps were interred in the Church of the Blair of Athole; and the next Day Major General Cannin, who commanded the Highlanders, marched to Dunkeld, where he staid two Days to refresh his Troops, and was joined by the Stewarts of Appin, the Macgregors, &c.

After Dundee's Death, General Cannin, who succeeded him in the Command, acted very incautiously, so as to suffer himself to be surprized at Cromdale, and King James's Affairs became desperate every where; However the Clans, under their Chiefs, maintained themselves courageously for some Time, and gained considerable Advantages over King William's Troops; so that King William thought proper to offer them, by the Earl of Breadalbane, a general Indemnity, and 20,000 l. in Money. This they bravely refused, till they should receive King James's Commands. Shortly after King James, giving over all Hopes of Success, sent them Word, to make the best Terms for themselves they were able. Upon this they accepted the Indemnity, and laid down their Arms. How far it secured them, appeared afterward from the Massacre of Glenco.

[This is insert here, in compliance with the Request of a Glasgow Gentleman, who desir'd us to publish an Account of the Persecutions in the West in the Reign of King Charles II. and we knew no other Account so true and authentick: For such as suffered on a Scaffold, the best Account is to be had from the Justiciary Records.]

From the London Gazette, Oct. 26.

Hague, Oct. 29. N. S. By our Advices from Italy, the Governor of Alexandria abandoned the Town upon the 11th at Night, and retired into the Castle, in which he is blocked up without any Hopes of Assistance. The Garrison is very considerable, but slenderly provided. Valentinia was invested upon the 10th, and the French were preparing to besiege it. The Spanish and French Armies are encamped at St. Salvador, and the King of Sardinia's in the Lomelme.

Whitehall, Oct. 26. Yesterday arrived in the River and landed, four Troops of Sir John Ligonier's Regiment of Horse, Major General Bland's Regiment of Dragoons, the Detachment of Foot Guards which served at Ouden, Lieutenant General St. Clair's Battalion of Foot, Lieu-

tenant General Harrifon's, Major General Huske's and Lord Harry Beauclerk's Regiments of Foot.

St. James's, Oct. 26. This Day the Six Regiments of Trained Bands of the City of London passed in Review before his Majesty, and made a very handsome Appearance.

From the Daily Advertiser, Oct. 26.

Extract of a Letter from Ferrybridge, Oct. 1.

The Royal Scots Regiment of Foot is now at Pontefract, and join in Camp to Night. There was one of the Soldiers had a thousand Stripes given him at Pontefract, for drinking the Pretender's Health, and for saying that half the Regiment would run away and join him, if they were sent to engage; he was almost cut to pieces, none shewing him any Mercy.

Paris, Oct. 25. The Report continues, that an Armament is preparing in the Port of Brest in favour of the Pretender, which, 'tis said, will put to Sea the Beginning of next Month, and that Embarkations will be made at the same time at Dunkirk and Ostend. The Confirmation of the News, that two of our East-India Ships, richly laden, not knowing that the English were Masters of Cape-Breton, put in there, has caused the Actions to fall to 1030.

The Prince of Conti is every Moment expected here. 'Tis thought that Marshal Belleisle will have the Command of the Army upon the Rhine, to which a Reinforcement of 25 Battalions and several Squadrons will, it is said, be sent from the Army in Flanders. The second Son of the Pretender dined on Tuesday last with the Marquis d'Aubrienne, upon his Return from Fontainebleau, where he had been presented to the King, who received him with great Distinction. 'Tis said he will go and pass some Days at the Castle of Navarre, which belongs to the Duke of Bouillon his Uncle. Several interesting Discoveries have been made by the Letters which were found in the two Mails that were intercepted going to England: This has occasioned near 80 Persons to be imprisoned in the Bastile.

Ghent, Oct. 27. There is much Talk here of an Expedition, for which 12000 Men are destin'd, who are to be commanded by Count Lowendahl.

From the St. James's Evening Post, Oct. 26.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

We hear that the Troops encamped on Dartford Common will strike their Tents on Tuesday next, in order to march for the Kentish Coast, along which they are to be quartered this Winter.

On Thursday Night the Right Hon. the Lord Charles Hay, Brother to the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Member of Parliament for Haddingtonshire in Scotland, and

a Colonel in the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, was taken ill suddenly at his House in Grosvenor-Square, and continues so.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

¶ Some Gentlemen, attentive to the Interests of their Country, considering the Misery of their numerous Poor, who, from Want of proper Employment, are a Burden upon the Lands, whereas, were they usefully employed, they would be the real Riches of the Country; and considering that of late great Quantities of our WOOL has been exported to France and other foreign Parts, for Want of being manufactured at home, have therefore resolved to give all the Encouragement they can, in order to introduce and establish the COARSE Woollen Manufacture.

And as they intend no Monopoly in this Matter, no Man of a fair Character is debarred, but every honest and proper Person, who is qualified for executing this Attempt, is invited by the Gentlemen to have a Concern; and such as incline are desired to call at the Office in the Lawn-market, and give in their Names betwixt and the 10th of November instant.

N.B. This Company have already manufactured some Cloths, which are to be sold at their Warehouse in the Lawn market, Edinburgh; where the Gentlemen concerned, and all true Lovers of their Country, will be supplied with Cloths: As likewise Clothiers and all other Tradesmen with Wool, Materials, and dye Stuffs of all Kinds.

By Order of the Bailies and Inhabitants of Kirkintilloch,

Whereas upon the 26th of October last, as two Servants of Mr. Camerons of Lochyel were coming from Glasgow towards Kirkintilloch, about a quarter or half an Hour before some Carts loaded with Lochyel's Baggage, they met with Andrew Dick from Kirkintilloch, near half a Mile beneath the same, who riding back into Kirkintilloch, got John Kilpatrick Barber and Alexander Lindsay Cooper there, &c. who joined in a Mob, wherein unluckily one of the said Servants was killed, and the other wounded; and the said Criminals, Dick, Kilpatrick and Lindsay, made their Escape, two of them having broke the Prison of Kirkintilloch: These therefore are offering five Guineas to any Person who shall apprehend the foresaid Criminals, Dick, Kilpatrick and Lindsay, or any one of them, and secure them, or any of them, in a sufficient Prison, that they may be brought to Justice for such execrable Crimes. Dick is a laigh Man, fair faced, has his own Hair, wears a blue Bonnet and blue gray Coat for ordinary, aged about 30 Years. Kilpatrick is also a laigh Man, of a swarthy Complexion, black Eyebrows, wears a Wig and Hat for ordinary, and is aged about 30 Years. Lindsay is a tall Man of a black Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is aged about 60 Years.